

IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (Previously Presented) A method for fabricating an ultra-shallow surface channel MOS transistor, the method comprising:
forming CMOS source and drain regions, and an intervening well region with a surface;
depositing a metal oxide surface channel on the surface overlying the well region, selected from the group of materials including indium oxide (In_2O_3), ZnO, RuO, ITO, and $\text{La}_{x-1}\text{Sr}_x\text{CoO}_3$;
forming a high-k dielectric, having a thickness in the range of 1 to 5nm, overlying the surface channel; and,
forming a gate electrode overlying the high-k dielectric.

2-3. Canceled

4. (Previously Presented) A method for fabricating an ultra-shallow surface channel MOS transistor, the method comprising:
forming CMOS source and drain regions, and an intervening well region with a surface;
depositing a surface channel on the surface overlying the well region;
forming a high-k dielectric overlying the surface channel;
depositing a placeholder material overlying the surface channel;
conformally depositing oxide;

etching the placeholder material to form a gate region overlying the surface channel; and,
forming a gate electrode overlying the high-k dielectric in the gate region.

5. (Original) The method of claim 4 further comprising:

following the deposition of the placeholder material, lightly doped drain (LDD) processing the source and drain regions;

wherein forming a high-k dielectric insulator overlying the surface channel includes depositing the high-k dielectric prior to the deposition of the placeholder material;

the method further comprising:

forming sidewall insulators adjacent the surface channel, high-k dielectric insulator, and gate region; and,

heavy ion implanting and activating the source and drain regions.

6. (Original) The method of claim 4 further comprising:

prior to the deposition of the surface channel, lightly doped drain (LDD) processing the source and drain regions;

heavy ion implanting and activating the source and drain regions; and,

wherein forming a high-k dielectric insulator overlying the surface channel includes depositing the high-k dielectric following the etching of the placeholder material to form the gate region.

7. (Previously Presented) A method for fabricating an ultra-shallow surface channel MOS transistor, the method comprising:
forming CMOS source and drain regions, and an intervening well region with a surface;
depositing a metal oxide surface channel on the surface overlying the well region having a thickness in the range in the range of 10 to 20 nanometers (nm);
forming a high-k dielectric overlying the surface channel;
and,
forming a gate electrode overlying the high-k dielectric.

8. (Previously Presented) A method for fabricating an ultra-shallow surface channel MOS transistor, the method comprising:
forming CMOS source and drain regions, and an intervening well region with a surface;
depositing a metal oxide surface channel on the surface overlying the well region having a resistivity in the range between 0.1 and 1000 ohm-cm;
forming a high-k dielectric overlying the surface channel;
and,
forming a gate electrode overlying the high-k dielectric.

9. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein forming a high-k dielectric insulator overlying the surface channel includes depositing a high-k dielectric material selected from the group including HfO_2 , HfAlO_x , ZrO_2 , and Al_3O_4 .

10. Canceled

11. (Original) The method of claim 4 wherein depositing a placeholder material overlying the surface channel includes forming placeholder material to a first thickness with a placeholder material surface; and,

wherein conformally depositing oxide includes depositing oxide to a second thickness in the range of 1.2 to 1.5 times the first thickness; and,

the method further comprising:

chemical mechanical polishing (CMP) the oxide to the level of the placeholder material surface.

12. (Original) The method of claim 5 wherein forming sidewall insulators adjacent the surface channel, high-k dielectric insulator, and gate region includes forming sidewalls from a material selected from the group including Si_3N_4 and Al_2O_3 .

13. (Previously Presented) An ultra-shallow surface channel MOS transistor, the transistor comprising:

a source region;

a drain region;

a well region intervening between the source and drain with a surface;

a metal oxide surface channel overlying the well region,
selected from a group of materials including indium oxide (In_2O_3), ZnO ,
 RuO , ITO , and $\text{La}_{x-1}\text{Sr}_x\text{CoO}_3$;

a high-k dielectric insulator, having a thickness in the range
of 1 to 5 nm, overlying the surface channel; and,

a gate electrode overlying the high-k dielectric layer.

14-15. Canceled

16. (Previously Presented) An ultra-shallow surface
channel MOS transistor, the transistor comprising:

a source region;

a drain region;

a well region intervening between the source and drain with
a surface;

a surface channel overlying the well region;

a high-k dielectric insulator overlying the surface channel;

a placeholder overlying the surface channel, forming a
temporary gate region; and,

a gate electrode overlying the high-k dielectric layer, formed
in the gate region.

17. (Original) The transistor of claim 16 wherein the
placeholder is temporarily formed directly overlying the high-k dielectric
insulator;

the transistor further comprising:

sidewall insulators adjacent the surface channel, high-k dielectric insulator, and the gate region.

18. (Original) The transistor of claim 16 wherein the placeholder is temporarily formed directly overlying the surface channel.

19. (Previously Presented) An ultra-shallow surface channel MOS transistor, the transistor comprising:

- a source region;
- a drain region;
- a well region intervening between the source and drain with a surface;
- a metal oxide surface channel overlying the well region having a thickness in the range in the range of 10 to 20 nanometers (nm);
- a high-k dielectric insulator overlying the surface channel;

and

- a gate electrode overlying the high-k dielectric layer.

20. (Previously Presented) An ultra-shallow surface channel MOS transistor, the transistor comprising:

- a source region;
- a drain region;
- a well region intervening between the source and drain with a surface;
- a metal oxide surface channel overlying the well region having a resistivity in the range between 0.1 and 1000 ohm-cm;

a high-k dielectric insulator overlying the surface channel;
and
a gate electrode overlying the high-k dielectric layer.

21. (Original) The transistor of claim 13 wherein the high-k dielectric insulator is a material selected from the group including HfO_2 , HfAlO_x , ZrO_2 , and Al_3O_4 .

22. Canceled

23. (Original) The transistor of claim 17 wherein the sidewall insulators are a material selected from the group including Si_3N_4 and Al_2O_3 .

24. (New) A method for fabricating an ultra-shallow surface channel MOS transistor, the method comprising:
forming CMOS source and drain regions, and an intervening well region with a surface;
depositing a metal oxide surface channel on the surface overlying the well region;
forming a high-k dielectric; and,
forming a gate electrode overlying the high-k dielectric.